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## BOOK DEPARTMENT

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### NOTES.

PROFESSOR ABBOTT'S *Roman Political Institutions*<sup>1</sup> is a very convenient and trustworthy manual. The author's aim has been "to give a connected view of the development of the constitution from the earliest times down through the accession of Diocletian." For the monarchical, republican, and imperial periods respectively, he gives first an historical account of the development of the constitution and then a description of its various elements. For many of his statements he gives direct references to the sources on which they are based; at the end of each chapter there is a select bibliography of modern works. His definitions are very clear. For some controverted points possibly he has relied too fully upon Mommsen's great authority, and for the early periods he does not seem to have used Pais as fully as might have been desirable. But the work as a whole forms an admirable introduction to the subject, and from the works cited in the bibliographies the student can easily learn the other points of view. The appendixes present illustrative documents and extracts from Latin writers who described political institutions. This convenient volume ought to lead to more intelligent courses in Roman history than those usually given in our high schools and colleges.

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INTEREST IN commercial geography has increased so rapidly in the past few years that teachers have had great difficulty in finding adequate library material or guides to available sources, while of text-books there have been practically none. Mr. Adams has rendered valuable service in his text-book on general commercial geography, and he has made the best book yet issued for our schools.<sup>2</sup>

His method of treatment is essentially by countries, yet he has wisely departed from this plan in giving a topical treatment of the more important products of commerce, treating each product under the country in which it has its maximum development. This gives the United States the generous allowance of eleven chapters out of forty-eight.

The book is replete with useful data of commerce. It is a model of condensation and yet not dry; is strictly up to date, well balanced and American in point of view. An excellent feature is the wealth of little maps and diagrams,—accurate, well drawn and legible. The illustrations are well chosen and admirably reproduced.

<sup>1</sup>"A History and Description of Roman Political Institutions." By F. F. Abbott. Pp. viii, 437. Price, \$1.60. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1901.

<sup>2</sup>"A Text-book of Commercial Geography." By Cyrus C. Adams. 12mo, pp. xx, 505. Price, \$1.30. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1901.

For teachers in secondary schools, and for the general reader who wants a broad outlook on the world's commerce, the book can be recommended without hesitation.<sup>3</sup>

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"THE AMERICAN FEDERAL STATE"<sup>4</sup> is the title of a good text-book on civics, recently issued by the Macmillan Company. While unnecessarily long, the book will yet be found helpful because of the references, questions and convenient arrangement of materials which characterize it. The three parts into which the work has been divided treat respectively of the historical development, the organization of government, and the policies and problems of the American Union. Included under the latter head are such practical subjects of discussion as suffrage and elections, the political party, constitutional rights, taxation, money, trade and industry, foreign affairs, and the duties of citizenship. In covering all these subjects the book has naturally been given the appearance of superficial treatment; but for the student who is taking up a course on government for the first time, such a general view of the field should prove advantageous. Those portions of the work which deal with the national government are much superior to those treating of the State and local governments. In his discussion of the local systems particularly the author has not progressed much beyond what might be called the New England viewpoint of American government. The county system, for example, is considered under the captions, the New England County, the Southern County, and the County in General. The chapters on various political problems of the present form an agreeable and valuable addition to a text-book on civics, and are well written. Especially creditable is the discussion of the political party. It is high time that writers of American text-books on government should describe our political system as it is, rather than as it is written. "The American Federal State" marks a welcome departure in this respect.

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PROFESSOR BARTON,<sup>5</sup> of Bryn Mawr College, well known among Semitists for his philological and archæology contributions, has produced a book which appeals to a larger public. "Semitic Origins," while dealing primarily with a new theory as to the earlier importance of female deities worshipped by the Semites, contains also several chapters which will be of special interest and value to students of economics. In the chapter on "The Cradle of the Semites," the reader will find a full and reliable discussion of the controversy that has waged for some time among scholars as to the original home of the Semites. Professor Barton assumes two homes, one in Africa before the separation of the Semites from the Hamites, the other after the separation in Arabia. There is much to be said in favor of this view. That the Semites and Hamites once formed a unit no longer admits of any doubt. The evidence

<sup>3</sup> Contributed by Dr. J. Paul Goode, University of Pennsylvania.

<sup>4</sup> By Roscoe Lewis Ashley, A. M. Pp. 599. New York: Macmillan Company, 1902.

<sup>5</sup> "A Sketch of Semitic Origins—Social and Religious." By George Aaron Barton. Pp.

342. Price, \$3.00. New York: Macmillan, 1902.

of language comes to reinforce ethnological testimony and historical tradition, but at the same time it must be borne in mind that, for historical purposes, the Arabian home of the Semites represents a limit beyond which it is needless to go. It was in Arabia that the groups were formed that ultimately poured themselves out of the desert into the Euphrates valley, and spread in successive ways throughout Mesopotamia into Syria and Palestine, and in so far as the cultures produced by the Semites are to be accounted for through ethnical traits, it is in the study of social conditions in ancient Arabia that the student must seek his material.

Of special value to the student of economics is the second chapter on "Primitive Social Life," devoted to an account of clan organization among the Semites in Arabia and to traces of polyandry and of the matriarchate among them. He shows conclusively that the various types of polyandry recognized by anthropologists must all at one time have been current, and it is for economists to say how far the evidence so ingeniously deduced from the Old Testament, the cuneiform inscriptions and Arabic writers bear out the theory of Professor Keasbey (with which Barton starts out) as to the economic origins of society. No less interesting are Barton's deductions from the importance of the date palm in Arabia, the artificial fertilization of which was known to the ancient Arabs. Again, the last chapter is to be commended to the notice of economists as a succinct and admirably conceived summary of the general influence of the social and religious institutions of the Semites, though a portion of the chapter is bound up with the theory above referred to. The general point of view from which the author treats his subject, the attempt to show the connection between economic conditions and religious beliefs as applied to the Semites, is novel, and marks a departure in a field of investigation in which Barton is one of the most active workers. Naturally the thesis maintained by the author still remains to be tested, but quite apart from this, the material gathered by Professor Barton makes his book a valuable contribution to an important theme, though it is but proper to add for those who are not specialists in Semitic antiquities that the interpretations put by Professor Barton upon his evidence should, in many cases, be separated from the facts themselves.<sup>6</sup>

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"THE TEACHING OF HISTORY AND CIVICS IN THE ELEMENTARY AND THE SECONDARY SCHOOL," is a helpful work, which should be perused by history teachers in our grammar, preparatory and high schools. The author discusses, in an interesting way, the methods and aim of history and civics, shows the intimate relation of the two subjects, and also the necessity for a separate course on civics. His remarks on the practical value and object of the latter subject deserve careful thought: "The chief problem connected with civics, therefore, is to use the subject effectively in giving these young pupils some insight into the organization of the communities in which they live, in showing

<sup>6</sup>Contributed by Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jr., University of Pennsylvania.

<sup>7</sup>By Professor Henry E. Bourne, Western Reserve University. Pp. 385. Price, \$1.50  
New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1902.

them the cost of each institution in the efforts and sacrifices of past generations, and in quickening and making permanent their interest in public life, and their sense of responsibility to their fellows." If this view were to obtain the wide acceptance which it deserves, the meaningless practice of merely memorizing the United States Constitution without further study would be abandoned.

Professor Bourne gives, in the body of the work, an excellent and detailed discussion of the best courses of study for ancient, Roman, Greek, mediæval, European and United States history respectively.

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"ARNOLD'S EXPEDITION TO QUEBEC" is a posthumous work of John Codman, 2d.<sup>8</sup> As a part of the preparation for his work, the author followed, either on foot or by canoe, nearly the entire course of Arnold's expedition. As a consequence, he gained a vivid realization of the difficulties of the undertaking, and an intimate knowledge of the topography of the country. The story of the obstacles encountered, and the privations and fortitude of both the commander and his troops, is clearly and interestingly told. This is supplemented by an account of the operations before Quebec and the disastrous ending of the enterprise. A fuller treatment of the political side of the undertaking would have been desirable. The volume is illustrated by two maps and several cuts made from photographs. The work bears testimony to the intelligent enthusiasm of its lamented author.<sup>9</sup>

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M. EMILE DUCLAUX, director of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, has just published a volume containing, along with some additional material, his course of lectures on "Social Hygiene,"<sup>10</sup> at the *Ecole des Hautes Etudes sociales*, last winter. In this book diseases are regarded from the point of view of their effects on society, and with a view to suggesting more effective means for preventing or combatting diseases that present grave social dangers. The community has the right and the duty, according to M. Duclaux, to consider certain contagious diseases as a permanent menace, and to oblige persons suffering from these diseases not to endanger the lives or security of others. But society is very poorly armed against offenders of this kind, inasmuch as they are not always readily detected, and they are hard to reach effectively before it is too late. The tactics to be adopted must vary according to the nature of the malady; some patients are kept confined at home in consequence of their affliction, while others are able to have intercourse with their fellow-citizens without detection and yet spread contagion abroad.

As belonging to the first of these classes, the author investigates small-pox and typhoid fever; the second class is represented by syphilis and tuberculosis. Beside these diseases, which are of great social importance,

<sup>8</sup> Pp. 340. Price, \$2.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1901.

<sup>9</sup> Contributed by Dr. Herman V. Ames, University of Pennsylvania.

<sup>10</sup> "*L'Hygiène sociale*." By Emile Duclaux. (Bibliothèque générale des sciences sociales.) Pp. iv, 271. Price, 6 francs. Paris: Alcan, 1902.

and therefore worthy of the study of sociologists, the author gives a remarkably clear and sensible discussion of alcoholism. Coming from so eminent an authority as Pasteur's successor, the thesis that alcoholism intensifies and hastens the disastrous effects of other diseases, and that it is a disease of the will having visible and far-reaching social consequences, is more unimpeachable than ever. More original thoughts, however, are contained in the sections treating of the contagious character of tuberculosis and of the terrible spread of syphilis.

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"THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE IN ENGLAND"<sup>11</sup> is a welcome volume, because of the lack of research in the field of Anglo-Italian relations, in general, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The studies are arranged in two groups. The first contains four chapters on The Scholar, The Courtier, The Traveler, and The Italian Danger, respectively. These trace the growth of culture as English students and travelers took it home from Italy and the later revolt against the "Italianate Englishman" in the rising nationalism. The second part consists of chapters upon the Italians in England: Churchmen, Artists and Travelers; The Italian Merchant in England; Italian Political and Historical Ideas in England, and The Italian Influence in English Poetry. This arrangement is of questionable wisdom. It is mixed. The Courtier might well follow Chapter VII as Italian Court Ideas in England. Appendix I, English Catholics in Rome, deserves a place in the body of the book. And certainly the chapter on The Italian Danger, which deals with hatred against foreigners and the decay of Italian influence, should not be in the middle of the book, with several chapters on the growth and interpretation of that influence still to come. In addition there are, beside the appendix just named, English Accounts of Italy in the Sixteenth Century, Italian Accounts of England in the Sixteenth Century, and a bibliography of manuscripts and printed sources.

There is much in the book already well known to the specialist on the Renaissance period. Of course, a work on such a broad subject as that of which Mr. Einstein treats must include the commonplace. But there are many new points brought out from manuscripts heretofore unused and from printed sources little known in this country. In the preface the author says that, while it may seem idle to go over the oft-told story of Italian domination of English literature, he may be able to add new ideas and suggestions. He keeps his promise, not only for that particular chapter, but for all. He is willing to accept the information or conclusions of other reliable students, but he adds something of his own to strengthen the point. In a field where so many writers are tempted to gush and guess, he is careful. His enthusiasm in his subject is evident, and it is well guarded by a proper respect for sources and references. His imagination is not so highly developed as that of the usual student of the Renaissance, but his historical sense and training are better.

<sup>11</sup> By Lewis Einstein. Pp. 420. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1902.

"THE STORY OF THE MIDDLE AGES"<sup>12</sup> is a very readable book, by Professor Harding, written for the younger students. The narrative is enlivened by many anecdotes and bits from the chronicles, which make the story seem more real. By actual trial we have found that children do enjoy it, and that is the real test of such a book.<sup>13</sup>

"HISTORY OF RATIONALISM,"<sup>14</sup> by John Fletcher Hurst, D. D., LL. D., includes a detailed history of German rationalism subsequent to the Reformation and a less thorough review of the rationalism of Holland, France, Switzerland, England and the United States. In the present revised edition the author has brought his subject down to the present day, and considerably extended his bibliography. The spirit in which the work is conceived may be inferred from the author's statement: (1) that infidelity presents a systematic and harmonious history; (2) that a history of a mischievous tendency is the very best method for its refutation and extirpation; (3) that of rationalism it may be affirmed, as of all phases of infidelity, that it is not in its results an unmixed evil, since God overrules its work for the unification and progress of His church (2, ff.). It is perhaps useless to urge against an effort to arrive at a foregone conclusion that it has neglected material; for example, that a just estimate of the motives of the critical philosophy of Germany cannot be formed on the basis of manuals, or that the tendency of modern scientific thought cannot be judged from the chance utterances of the speculative scientist. In the end we may admit that, while a partisan spirit spoils the historian, the historical plan greatly dignifies the partisan.<sup>15</sup>

MONTESQUIEU OWES HIS eminence among thinkers of the eighteenth century principally to his social and political theories. From the exclusive point of view of the economist, his work has seemed to possess little value when compared with the overshadowing importance of Adam Smith, whose "Wealth of Nations" was published thirty years after the "Esprit des Lois." M. Charles Jaubert has recently attempted, in an interesting volume,<sup>16</sup> to point out Montesquieu's merit and originality as an observer of economic facts and a shrewd thinker on many economic problems. Montesquieu, moreover, because of his insistence upon the existence of certain cognizable uniformities in economic life, *i. e.*, upon the existence of "natural laws" in economics, paved the way for the establishment of a truly scientific political economy. He represents, as it were, the transition from the physiocrats to the classical school of economists.

<sup>12</sup> Pp. 224. Price, 60 cents. By Samuel B. Harding, Ph. D. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co., 1901.

<sup>13</sup> Contributed by Prof. Dana C. Munro, University of Wisconsin.

<sup>14</sup> Revised edition. Pp. xix, 633. Price, \$2.50. New York and Cincinnati: Eaton & Mains, 1901.

<sup>15</sup> Contributed by Dr. Edgar A. Singer, University of Pennsylvania.

<sup>16</sup> "*Montesquieu économiste.*" Thèse pour le doctorat. By Charles Jaubert. Pp. v, 218. Aix (B. Niel) 1901.

HOMERIC SOCIETY<sup>17</sup> will be of interest to those students of sociology whose efforts to interpret and classify the societies of the past have been continually arrested because the necessary data were not available. The facts are hidden away in national epics and monuments, which require adequate knowledge of languages for proper interpretation, or in commentaries and studies of scholars whose interest is rather literary and philological than economic and social. There has accordingly been a growing demand for a painstaking analysis of this material,—one which would furnish information regarding the simple but important details of the daily life of ancient peoples. Dr. Keller, in his "Homeric Society—a Sociological Study of the Iliad and Odyssey," has given us a valuable book of this kind. As a Greek scholar Dr. Keller is equipped with the necessary technical knowledge, and as a student of sociology he also possesses ample preparation for his task. The value of the work lies in the author's recognition that the service of the investigator is to be found in setting down evidence as it exists rather than attempting to fit statements to systems. This is shown, for example, in his treatment of the possession of property in land, a subject which has occasioned so much controversy in connection with communal land holding. While he considers it a mere intellectual exercise to formulate theories from isolated passages, Dr. Keller finds the property system consistent and natural. The Greeks of Homer's time were passing through a transitional stage, in which "land tenure was approaching through a quasi-feudal system, the stage of private holding."

The author starts out from two working hypotheses: "first, that the evidence of Homer concerning the Homeric Age is direct and accurate, and, second, that this evidence has to do with a single culture epoch, and, in the main, with a single people." The importance of Eastern influence is emphasized, and the part of the chapter on ethnic environment, dealing with "What Homer Knew of the Phœnicians," is of special interest. What Homer has learned excites his imagination, and as a result we have the wonder tales of the two poems. Thanks are due to the author for his careful extraction of details regarding the industrial organization,—the food, and its manner of preparation; the clothing, the houses, the occupations, the manufactured goods possessed and the trading. "In the study of Homeric Greece the conviction is almost forced upon one that the age is one of *beginnings* in the appropriation of gifts from an older culture world. The lower culture stage is alert and eager to give; for in that giving lies its own reward. Influence is exerted with exceeding strength upon the economic basis of society; but not as yet do marked changes in the secondary social forms betray this fundamental modification."

Religious ideas and usages, property, marriage and the family, government, classes, justice and law are treated with a careful analysis, which emphasizes the industrial and economic basis of Homeric society in relation to the social.

<sup>17</sup> "Homeric Society. A Sociological Study of the Iliad and Odyssey." By Albert Galioway Keller, PH. D. Pp. viii. 332. Price, \$1.20. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1902.



Dr. Keller finds the marriage ideas moulded by the patriarchate, but the evidence shows that family power based on the patriarchal relations was crumbling away. Throughout the bearing of the different stories of the Iliad and the Odyssey as illustrations of social customs is aptly indicated.

A bibliography and valuable indices of representative passages are appended.

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"THE LEVEL OF SOCIAL MOTION"<sup>18</sup> is a work in which the author's aim has been "to discuss a law of social motion which shall harmonize the bewildering facts of human history, account for the apparently inconceivable contradictions between human aspirations and human injustice, and foreshadow the future of human society in its moral, intellectual, and economic forms." To accomplish this rather startling task the author has written nearly 600 pages, a great deal of which is unsound, and much of which is true but trite. The author further says in his preface that the book is addressed "to the man and to the woman of average education," and in this the author has accomplished his purpose, as ordinarily abstruse subjects are handled in such a manner that they will be comparatively easy of comprehension to those of moderate intellectual attainments.

Facts from sociology, economics, political science, ethics, psychology and philosophy are marshaled together in a strange admixture to build up his social philosophy, while in no one of these fields has the author thoroughly digested the literature. On page 12 we are told concerning sociology that, if "the word means anything, it should signify the 'science of society.' But even those who call themselves sociologists, and who permit others so to designate them, would be more properly described by the term 'socionomists,' i. e., men who arrange the material with which sociology must deal." On page 15 he says that sociologists "bear the same relation to true social science that astrologers bear to astronomy." On page 54 we are told that "the normal man desires as much freedom as possible in supplying the wants of his body, and in mating with a woman who shall rear him a family. The science of economics is based on the energies of men exerted for the purpose of satisfying these two desires." Comment is unnecessary.

The two conflicting schools of thought upon social evolution are described as individualism or anarchy, and socialism or collectivism. Mr. Spencer is referred to as the great leader of the former and Karl Marx the latter. In his discussion and interpretation of evolution the author seems to be a thorough-going follower of Mr. Spencer, although he departs radically from him with respect to the scope and functions of the state.

On page 44 the author places himself on Hedonistic grounds with the statement that "if we say then that *happiness* is the end and purpose of the actions of individual men, we shall postulate that with which all men will readily agree." If this is self-evident, why the discussion on the Hedonistic

<sup>18</sup> "An Inquiry Into the Future Conditions of Human Society." By Michael A. Lane. Pp. 577. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1902.

system of ethics? And why does the author devote several pages to showing why the above statement is true?

The most valuable part of the work consists in his economic interpretation of history. Not all the advocates of this theory, however, would follow the author in a great deal of his discussion on this subject, and perhaps few would be so hopeful as to the future of society. He predicts much greater economic equality of men, and of men and women, and claims that society is tending toward a stationary number of population.<sup>19</sup>

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M. COVILLE IS THE AUTHOR of the first half of Volume IV of Lavisse's "History of France,"<sup>20</sup> of which the preceding volumes have been already noticed. This is an admirable and fascinating book. It treats of the first Valois and the Hundred Years' War to the proclamation at Saint-Denis of Henry VI. as King of France and England. The researches of the last twenty years have brought to light new documents and new facts, so that the history of this period has been entirely rewritten. No one of the older historians is at all satisfactory. M. Coville's work is marked by a careful consultation and citation of the most recent books and articles. His contrast of the respective resources of France and England shows clearly the reasons for the success of the English during the early years of the war. The dramatic scenes and personages, the rise of the people, the ravages of the Free Companies, the horrors of the Black Death are vividly portrayed. Brief extracts from the sources are frequent, and enable us to understand the attitude of the actors. The intellectual life is briefly but adequately described. It is interesting to note that, although the king was greatly interested in building up the royal library at the Louvre, only about 210 volumes were added in the period of thirty-one years, from 1380 to 1411; an average of seven books a year. The character of the age as a whole is admirably summarized by M. Coville: *L'époque de la guerre de Cent Ans fut une crise terrible dans notre vie nationale. Les souffrances matérielles furent atroces, et le désordre moral prodigieux, dans l'Eglise, dans l'Etat, dans la société, partout. Aucun guide n'apparaissait; aucune espérance n'était permise; c'était la fin confuse d'un ancien monde, un crépuscule, sans pressentiment d'aurore. L'activité intellectuelle ne savait où se prendre; elle avait des percées de génie naturel, mais s'épuisait en redites des siècles passés,—les grands siècles du Moyen Age et les siècles lointains et incompris de l'Antiquité.*<sup>21</sup>

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THE "PROBLEMS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY,"<sup>22</sup> which M. G. de Molinari discusses in a volume recently published are: the religious problem, the

<sup>19</sup> Contributed by Prof. J. E. Hagerty, Ohio State University.

<sup>20</sup> "*Histoire de France depuis les Origines jusqu' à la Révolution.*" By Ernest Lavisse. Vol. IV. Part 1, 1328-1422. Pages 448. Price 6 francs. Paris: Hachette et Cie., 1902.

<sup>21</sup> Contributed by D. C. Munro.

<sup>22</sup> "*Les Problemes du XXe siècle.*" By G. de Molinari. Pp. 360. Price, 3 fr. 50. Paris: Guillaumin, 1901

moral problem, the economic problem, the problem of individual government, the problem of collective government, the colonial problem, progress and decadence,—all to be solved in 305 pages, to say nothing of an appendix extending over fifty pages, consisting largely of quotations. M. de Molinari, it will be remembered, is probably the foremost representative in France of the classical school of political economy, and the author of a volume entitled "How the Social Problem will solve itself." As the social problem will solve itself, according to Molinari's hyperoptimism, there is of course little need for seeking a solution.

However conservative the author's economic doctrines may be, his views regarding religion, and the thoughts contained in the first essay of this volume are eminently suggestive and logical. The "religious problem" he sums up in the necessity of a method by which faith may be reconciled with reason.

The sixth essay, on the "colonial problem," is of timely interest to American readers. M. de Molinari objects most eloquently to expansion based on military conquest, maintaining that the indigenous population is not only always better adapted to the best exploitation of the economic resources of a colony, but, if the natives are exterminated, they cannot be replaced. Commercial expansion should proceed by means of exchange and purchase, by means of the superior economic power that enables men peacefully to obtain control of undeveloped lands and inferior labor. These methods would require few officials and few troops, but they would solve the problem of the expansion of civilization, without burdening the so-called civilizers, or arousing the legitimate hatred of those who have become the victims of superior destructive capacity.<sup>23</sup>

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THE DISAPPEARANCE of forests has begun to arrest the attention of our governments, and, partially as a measure of foresight in forest supply, partially from other considerations, some national parks and many national and State forest reserves have been established in various parts of the country, particularly in the West. In all these reservations there is now an organized attempt to arrest the ruthless destruction of the forest resource, and the national parks have become havens of refuge for all manner of wild life.

It is as a trained scientist, who realizes to the full the economic importance of our national resources, that Professor John Muir<sup>24</sup> presents to us some of the results of his observations and impressions in the many parks of the great West. In the presentation of his theme the author is not a statistician, but a naturalist in the best sense of the term, a poet, with a deep love for the mountains, the forests, and their wild populations. He wields a loving pen, and poetic as he may be, we never need to fear that he has overshot the mark, or is dealing in mere words. He has the seeing eye and the knowledge with which to see, and here sets down for those of less ample preparation,

<sup>23</sup> Contributed by Dr. C. W. A. Veditz, Lewiston, Me.

<sup>24</sup> "Our National Parks." By John Muir. 12mo, pp. 370. Price, \$1.75. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1902.

or smaller opportunity, a hint of what inspiration and romance are waiting for us in the great pleasure-grounds of the nation.

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PROFESSOR E. MURISIER'S interesting study of the diseases of the religious sentiment<sup>25</sup> possesses considerable sociological value, inasmuch as the largest section of the book treats of the religious sentiment under its social form,—especially of fanaticism. The religious sentiment has often been recognized as one of the most important motives in social life, and a study of its morbid manifestations is well calculated to throw considerable light on its nature under normal conditions.

A great difficulty in the study of such a problem as this lies in the double nature of religious phenomena, which are both individual and social. A religion is both personal and collective (national or universal). Theorists have frequently failed to recognize these two sides of the problem. Some have regarded religion as an inner life, as a union or identification of the soul with God; others have regarded it as a manifestation of collective consciousness, and as tending to realize a harmony of will and thought, thus forming the best kind of a social cement. Asceticism, the systematic avoidance of all social manifestations of religious feeling, sometimes carried to the extreme of severing all relations with the outer social world, represents one kind of abnormal development. The ambition of the ascetic hermit is gradually to weaken social sentiments and suppress the social element in religion. The opposite extreme, often the result of a reaction from the first, is the proselytizing spirit culminating in the fanatic and the prophet, who abandon the contemplative life to take up an active one. These two extreme mental states, and the strange psychological process by which the one is frequently evolved out of the other form the principal themes of the book.

The author devotes considerable space and not a little ingenuity to the question whether religion is originally and fundamentally individual or social. He claims that history, anthropology and psychology all testify that religion in its social form preceded the individual form. The religions of non-civilized peoples consist essentially in beliefs, practices and emotions that are always related to a given community. Religions cannot adopt the individualistic form until later, when individuals have acquired self-consciousness, and have reached the comparatively advanced mental state enabling them to distinguish their ego from the family, the clan and the tribe.<sup>26</sup>

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"DIE SCHAND-UND EHRENSTRAFEN IN DER DEUTSCHEN RECHTSPFLEGE"<sup>27</sup> gives to the history of the past a vividness and a reality that are scarcely ever conveyed by the more ambitious "general" histories. The author of this volume

<sup>25</sup> "*Les Maladies du Sentiment Religieux*." By E. Murisier. Pp. 175. Price, 2 fr. 50. Paris: F. Alcan, 1901.

<sup>26</sup> Contributed by Dr. C. W. A. Veditz, Lewiston, Me.

<sup>27</sup> "*Eine kriminalistische Studie*." By Rudolf Quanter. Pp. ix, 211. Price, 5 marks. Dresden-Alttadt Verlag von H. R. Dohrn, 1902.

has evidently read through a great mass of historical material with the conscientiousness that characterizes the German scholar, and has sifted out all that to him appeared to bear on the punitive methods in vogue in Germany in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries,—so far as these punishments were not among those that were inflicted for graver offenses. The line between injury to a man's property or person, and injury to his honor, was never very clearly drawn, and does not appear to have been more than a conventional, arbitrary distinction in the minds of mediæval German judges. A large number of the punishments were supposed primarily to be merely infringements upon a man's social standing.

The book leaves a clear, vivid impression in the mind of the reader. After a discussion of the interpretation usually given to the term "honor," the author outlines the principal defamatory punishments,—the stocks, pillories, ducking-stools, public beatings, ostracism, branding, the cutting off of ears, tongue, nose, etc.

There is a very grim kind of symbolism in mediæval criminal law, the symbolism which leads to such excesses as the decree that a blasphemer or a perjurer shall have his tongue cut off, that an eavesdropper shall lose one or both ears, that an incurable wine-bibber shall be drowned in a tun of alcohol, and that women of ill-repute shall be obliged to walk about the streets unclothed. Certain crimes, such as treason, are considered to be so vile that the offender is even after death subjected to various ignominies like being dragged about the streets tied to the tail of a donkey. Sometimes it is decided to expunge the criminal's name from the memory of mankind, and the subsequent mention of his name was punishable by the courts, although the courts themselves were careful to keep an accurate record of the names of offenders whose names were to be wiped from the recollection of men!

Should a convicted criminal escape before the day set for his punishment, this by no means hindered the execution of the sentence, though the sentence might be that of death; the executioner decapitated a dummy in place of the live victim, a dummy that was labeled with the name of the missing offender. Should the culprit be secured at a later time, the operation would be repeated. Public punishments were an important feature in the amusements of our mediæval ancestors, and the prospect of a public spectacle of an interesting nature frequently secured for the police authorities the ready and energetic co-operation of the public.

In the earlier chapters of the book the author gives some interesting data concerning the transition of private punishments to public punishments, data showing how crimes between fellow-citizens were long regarded as private matters beyond the scope of the public authorities, and considered as subjects of private judgment, private punishment and private feud.

The principal criticism that suggests itself with respect to the book is that documents have been frequently quoted at great length without mention of their authorship, date, or relative historical value.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>23</sup> Contributed by Dr. C. W. A. Veditz, Bates College, Maine.

"PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS"<sup>29</sup> is the title of a small volume of speeches by Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, which will amply repay a reading by students of current politics. Whatever may be one's personal attitude toward Mr. Quay and his methods, it must be admitted that he has been unquestionably the most successful politician in the United States during the past generation, and any utterance of his upon politics is worthy of attention. This volume of course does not disclose the secret of the success of his methods, but it does explain in a measure his hold on the people of his State. Take, for instance, the following from his West Chester speech: "I may claim kinship with you, for my parents, grandparents, great-grandparents and great-great-grandparents were of your people. My great-grandfather was the first white child born in Charlestown township, and commanded detachments of your troops in the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars. The half-brother of my grandmother represented this district in Congress in 1803, so that I might use here the jungle call of Mowgli in Kipling's romance, 'We are of one blood, ye and I.'" It is this personal appeal, repeated in varying forms throughout the State, that has won him the support of so many of the common people. There is not much of political science in these speeches, which were all delivered in the Presidential campaign of 1900, when Mr. Quay was a candidate for re-election; but there is a heap of human nature and shrewd analysis of human susceptibilities. As such the volume is interesting and valuable. The introduction to the book has been furnished by Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia and president of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, who has recently been nominated by the Republicans for governor. Judge Pennypacker is 'one of the high-minded men of the State who regard Senator Quay as a really great man, apart from his political achievements. His attitude toward Mr. Quay is best illustrated in his own words: "The cavil which has followed him (Quay), the temporary effusion of unhappy inefficiency is, in its final analysis, but further evidence of his real greatness. It has ever been that:

" 'He who will win success, will find  
Honor before, envy and hate behind.' "<sup>30</sup>

"ANTI-SEMITISM AND SEMITISM"<sup>31</sup> is a series of essays by Eugenio Righini dealing with Italian politics of the present day. A detailed investigation of the mental and racial characteristics of the Jews, however, justifies the title, although Free-masonry, Clericalism, Socialism and Collectivism likewise receive the author's attention.

AARON BURR and his times have recently inspired a remarkable revival of interest. Burr figured as hero or leading character in at least three books of

<sup>29</sup> Pp. 200. Price, \$1.50. Philadelphia: William J. Campbell, 1901.

<sup>30</sup> Contributed by Hon. Clinton Rogers Woodruff.

<sup>31</sup> "*Antisemitismo e semitismo nell' Italia politica moderna.*" Pp. 365. Price, 3 lire. Milano, Palermo, Remo Sandron, 1901 (Biblioteca di scienze sociali e politiche, N. 38.)

fiction last year, but if we except the biography in the Beacon series, nothing serious in the way of a study appeared. The season of Burr books has not yet closed; there have recently appeared two new contributions dealing with that fascinating individual.

"The True Aaron Burr," a biographical sketch, by Charles Burr Todd,<sup>32</sup> is in part the rewriting of his *Life of Burr*, issued some years ago. Mr. Todd's book is, in a word, controversial, but in its pages there are marshaled facts which too many so-called students of history have passed by without notice. It is so much easier to write history when it can be taken for granted that the facts have been all collected, and when cut-and-dried formulas of historical dogma can be applied without consideration.

"Aaron Burr, His Personal and Political Relations with Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton,"<sup>33</sup> by Isaac Jenkinson, is a work that falls in the category of popular history. It is written in a rather dispassionate vein, and yet the partisan spirit is not wholly curbed. Mr. Jenkinson has gone over ground which is not new, but his conclusions are not always those of his predecessors. He sees Burr to have had the Presidency within his reach had he chosen to trim his sails; he finds him to have been the victim of a political junta, and to have been persecuted by Jefferson in the matter of the Western conspiracy. The work practically ends with the trial of Burr at Richmond for treason, though there is a short summary of the events of his later life.<sup>34</sup>

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A NEW EDITION, in one volume, of the admirable "*Industrial Democracy*,"<sup>35</sup> by Sidney and Beatrice Webb, is welcome. No other work covering the same ground exists, and no other is needed. The authors have not made additions to the descriptive and analytic part of the book. They content themselves with a new introductory chapter, setting forth the altered position in which British trade unions find themselves at the end of the five years from the appearance of the first edition of this thorough account of trade-union structure, function and policy. A series of decisions by the House of Lords has greatly curtailed the liberty of collective bargaining, by rendering it dangerous in practice. As the law now stands, trade unions in England, whether registered or not, are liable for damages. Mr. and Mrs. Webb do not object to such corporate responsibility of the trade union in principle, but they find that the position of all union officials is made difficult by an uncertainty upon the real intent and scope of the law, which may justly be condemned. In this condition of affairs trade unionists will probably turn to legislation as a more promising method of amelioration than collective bargaining and strikes. The great success of radical labor legislation in Victoria and in New Zealand will encourage like policies elsewhere. Besides this clear and thoughtful new chapter, the present edition contains much

<sup>32</sup> Pp. 77. Price, 50 cents. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 1902.

<sup>33</sup> Pp. 389. Price, \$1.25. Richmond, Ind.: M. Cullaton & Co., 1902.

<sup>34</sup> Contributed by W. F. McCaleb.

<sup>35</sup> Pp. lx, 929. Price, \$4.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1902.

new matter in the appendices, including a review, brought down to date, of the legal position of collective bargaining in England.<sup>30</sup>

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"ANTICIPATIONS OF THE REACTION OF MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS UPON HUMAN LIFE AND THOUGHT"<sup>31</sup> is an interesting attempt to trace the social results of scientific advance. The author has not wholly obliterated personal prejudice, but, on the whole, the work gives a suggestive discussion of the probable effects of improvements in transportation, scientific education, and invention.

The growth of urban and suburban districts seems likely to reach a much broader scope than at present, and the development of distinct classes, the capitalistic, the middle or working class, and the non-productive class of social debtors and delinquents.

With the growth of commerce and communications generally, national boundaries will pass away, and national unities give place to great territorial or economic unities. The area now occupied by the United States will probably become the centre of the English-speaking races.<sup>32</sup>

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A NEW FRENCH EDITION of Winterer's German treatise on contemporary socialism has recently made its appearance.<sup>33</sup> The sole difference between this edition and the preceding (third) edition is an appendix which brings the history of socialism and anarchism down to the year 1901. Despite the emphatically Christian standpoint of the author, who bitterly opposes the materialistic tendencies of some socialist doctrines, the book is a reliable, careful account of the socialistic and anarchistic movements since 1878, divided into sections treating separately of their progress in each of the principal countries of Europe and America. The book also includes a general survey of the progress of socialism, and an account of the most important international congresses of socialists. It is probably the most complete book on the subject.

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#### REVIEWS

*Democracy and Social Ethics.* By JANE ADDAMS. Pp. 281. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1902.

Fifteen years of social settlements in America have brought forth a varied literature. Some fifteen books and pamphlets, giving exposition of the settlement idea, and nearly one hundred magazine articles, descriptive of the work done in settlements, are enumerated in the Bibliography of Settlements. Most of these articles have been written by residents or workers in some of

<sup>30</sup> Contributed by F. H. Giddings, Columbia University.

<sup>31</sup> By H. G. Wells. Pp. 343. Price, \$1.80. London and New York: Harper Brothers, 1902.

<sup>32</sup> Contributed by Dr. J. Paul Goode, University of Pennsylvania.

<sup>33</sup> "*Le Socialisme contemporain. Histoire du socialisme et de l'anarchisme.*" By Abbot Winterer. Fourth edition. Pp. xiv, 450. Paris: Librairie Victor Lecoffre, 1901.